

# ANDREW COUNTY INTELLIGENCER.

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## NEWS SUMMARY.

**Washington.**  
The full extent of Earl Granville's note on the Washington treaty has been received by the State department with the dispatches from Minister Schenck, who transmits a copy. Earl Granville calls attention to a difference of interpretation, and says Her Majesty's government hold that the question of indirect losses is not submitted by the treaty to the Geneva tribunal. The note closes with the expression of a kind and earnest wish that the anticipated result of the treaty may not be lost.

The Advisory Civil Service Board have substantially completed the rules governing examinations, and will submit them in the form of a report to the President, who will promulgate them to the departments. There have been a few additional exceptions made to the previous rules respecting exemptions, but none of an important character.

The President has given orders that the General Order Warehouse business in New York must be at once closed out, without waiting for some other system to take its place.

Instructions have been issued by the Chief Signal Officer of the army to all observers at stations on Western rivers to make special reports by telegraph of any sudden unusual change in the rivers. This will enable steamboats to take proper precautions against loss of property by the breaking up of the ice.

The fourth auditor has been compelled to reject a number of the claims filed for bounty by those who served during the war of 1812, in consequence of the applicants having served under an alias which they have forgotten and can not now ascertain.

Hon. Chas. Francis Adams is at Washington. He states he was in Naples when letters reached him, which induced him to return home, solely on private business. Until he reached Geneva, he was unaware of the new controversy with reference to the Alabama claim matter.

General Humphrey, chief of ordinance, and Colonel Casper, were both before the committee on Appropriations asking for three and a quarter million dollars, for the construction and repair of fortifications. Last year only one and three-quarter millions were appropriated.

**West.**  
Ex-United States Senator Yates is dangerously ill at his home in Jacksonville, Illinois. His disease is hemorrhage of the bowels.

One of the most distressing incidents of the terrible storm that have swept over the Northwest during the present winter, is connected with the discovery of the remains of Dr. Hall, of Oskola county, Iowa. He was lost in a terrible storm, and though every possible exertion was made to discover his body, all efforts were unavailing until a few days ago, when the mutilated body of the unfortunate man was discovered only half a mile from the house.

The great amount of snow which has fallen in the Rocky Mountains up to this time, and remained till now, begins to melt rapidly. On account of nearly all of the mountain sides and water courses for three hundred miles West, being filled with an alluvial soil which rapidly gives way to the pressure of water, great damage to the road must ensue, as the water can escape only over the embankments and through them. In previous years, with one fourth of the fall of snow it has caused delays and continuous labor for days in order to keep the track in shape for the trains to pass. It is believed that the water will now cause greater delay than the snow has.

The Union Pacific railroad being reported open, the Japanese Ambassadors, Chief Justice McKean, and Press Agent Gould, have left Salt Lake City, for the East. Mr. Gould is in charge of a mammoth petition endorsing Judge McKean and will present it to the President.

Mr. Marshall, proprietor of some of the coal mines of Boulder county, Colorado, has ordered from England a steam road wagon to be used in transporting coal to Denver. The wagon will weigh about twenty tons and is warranted to haul thirty-two tons up a grade of one foot in twelve.

A correspondent from Fort Bryan New Mexico, reported that on the 5th inst. a party of Indians came into Silver City and drove off a large herd of cattle. They also set fire to an out-house belonging to the owner of the cattle, and his man cook was burned in the house. A scouting party of twelve men, under Lieutenant Gordon have left in pursuit. A La Mesa letter to the Post says the Indians are reported in large numbers all along the route between La Mesa and Tucson.

**East.**  
The Rev. Dr. Robinson of Rochester, New York, has accepted the election to the presidency of Brown university.

At a meeting of the Union League Club a report was made, showing that the Roman Catholic church has, by its alliance with the Tammany ring, drawn from the treasury of the city and county of New York, in the last three years, for the support of its convents, churches, schools and asylums, \$1,300,388, while all other sects combined obtained \$529,373. It is also said to have secured for nothing an absolute title in fee to the whole block between Fifth and Fourth avenues and Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, valued at a million and a half, besides securing other blocks, valued at two millions, at a nominal rent.

A mob of several hundred Crispins—some accounts estimate the number at 5,000—attacked six shoemakers employed by a firm on Warren street, New York, who, of thirty men, refused to obey the order of the leaders to strike, and a serious riot was prevented by the determined attitude of a squad of detailed fire protection, the attack having been expected. The strikers have armed themselves and further trouble is apprehended. The striking Crispins

declare that the workshop of the firm in question shall be cleaned out and the non-striker shall be punished.

In response to a suggestion by Archbishop McClosky, several Catholic clergymen are trying to induce the representatives of Irish societies not to parade on the approaching anniversary of St. Patrick.

It has been arranged that Wheeler H. Peckham will represent the prosecution on the trial of the Hall indictments, Hall will defend himself in person, assisted by his law partner, Vanderpool.

The Tammany society is about to reorganize. Grand Sachem Sobell has been formally installed.

W. S. Pollock has been arrested and held to bail in the sum of twenty thousand dollars for alleged smuggling operations in linen and jute goods. For some time past large shipments of these goods have been received in New York, and suspicion being awakened by the low prices at which they were sold, the investigation resulted, in the discovery of enormous frauds. The amount has not yet been definitely ascertained, but it will reach many thousands dollars. The perpetration of the fraud was carried on by means of false marks and brands at the custom house, whereby the identity of the goods was destroyed. The custom house officials were misled in the affair.

**South.**  
The managers of the Nashville exposition have awarded the contract for enlarging the present exposition building, preparatory to opening it in May next. The building, when finished, will cover an area of seventy thousand square feet. The exposition is proposed to be national, and will be open to competition from all sections of the country. Everything will be done to make it more successful, if possible, than that of last year.

The stockholders of the Memphis and Charleston railroad ratified the lease of that road to Tom Scott and the Southern Security Company for ninety years. The officers of the Memphis and Little Rock and Fort Smith railroads have agreed upon terms of consolidation, those roads adjourned to meet in Little Rock for the purpose of signing articles of consolidation.

The suit of Fred. Breitzman against the St. Louis Packet company for twenty-five thousand dollars for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution in 1869, was decided in the First Circuit court at Memphis by awarding Breitzman \$500.

A telegram from Mobile, Ala., to W. R. Babcock, announces the giving away of the middle tendon in one of the forelegs of his famous race-horse Holmhold, thus permanently disabling him for racing purposes.

Thomas Lendrum goes to the penitentiary for ten years for robbing the mails at the Louisville postoffice. He is a young man of fine ability victimized by fast habits.

The Grand Jury has forwarded, by express from New Orleans, a handsome bracelet, mounted with diamonds, pearls and opals, to Lotta the actress, now playing at the new Memphis theater, and whom he saw in New Orleans.

Information from Florida states that the legislature has adjourned sine die. It is stated that the counsel of Governor Reed asserts that the adjournment of the high court of impeachment without day is tantamount to a dismissal of the charge against him. This question, it was understood, would be referred to the Supreme Court of the State.

**Foreign.**  
The gathering of legitimists at Antwerp, is increasing daily, and is becoming formidable. It is confined to no nationality although the French predominate in numbers. The German and Spanish legitimists are well represented. The ex-King of Hanover arrived at Antwerp with a large party of supporters. Leading Ultramontanists from Italy, Germany and France are also in the city. It is rumored that all are acting together harmoniously, and that the chiefs are deliberating over plans for the restoration of all despotic sovereigns.

It is reported that Bismarck proposes to issue invitations to the powers for an international Congress, the object of which will be to establish a system of cheap and uniform rates of postage, and facilitate transmission and exchange of mails.

It is officially announced that an apothecary from Poznan, a Polish city, has been arrested on suspicion of contemplating the assassination of Bismarck. The man is a Catholic and was formerly in the Papal Zouaves.

The Austrian Reichsrath, by a two-thirds majority, have passed a compulsory electoral bill, which makes important changes in the political system of the provinces, and is intended to bind them closer to the crown.

It is reported that the Pope has signed a decree convoking the Ecumenical council, the place of meeting to be either in the island of Malta, or at Trent, in the Tyrol, as shall be hereafter determined.

The Pope has asked the permission of England and Austria for the meeting of the Ecumenical council in their dominions. The Austrian government does not seem disposed to grant the permission asked by his holiness for the assembling of the council within its dominion. Should the Pope be successful in his application, he will not attend the session of the council in person, but will remain in Rome and be represented at the meeting by a cardinal.

The injuries of Madame Ristori, the well known tragedienne, by the recent railroad accident near Perugia, were more severe than at first supposed. In addition to flesh bruises, she sustained a fracture in the knee joint, which will enable her to attend her professional duties for a long time.

Troubles are multiplying in Hayti, and the stability of the present government is more uncertain than ever. An attempt was made on the night of the 5th to burn the city of Port au Prince. The flames burst simultaneously in different quarters of the city. Consternation prevailed, a revolutionary outbreak was feared, and troops were ordered out, and the president and minis-

ters were in the streets all night. The fires were extinguished before great damage was done. Seven supposed incendiaries were arrested and await trial.

## Congressional Proceedings.

**SENATE.**—Mr. Scott presented a majority report from the Ku-Klux committee, accompanied by testimony, and by a bill to extend the operation of the law of May, 1870, to authorize the suspension of the habeas corpus act until the end of the next session of Congress. The report also recommends the passage of a general, but not universal amnesty bill.

Mr. Blair presented a minority report. Both reports were ordered printed.

Mr. Scott, from the joint select committee on outrages in the Southern States, reported a bill continuing in force the provisions of the fourth section of the enforcement act of April 20, 1870, until the end of the next regular session of Congress.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolution inquiring into the alleged sale of arms to agents of France, during the Franco-Prussian war.

On motion of Mr. Sherman the House bill to repeal the duty on salt was made a special order for March 10th.

The bill in regard to the transmission of our overland mails during the snow blockade came up.

The bill went over.

Mr. Conkling presented a protest of the Western Union Telegraph Company against the postal telegraph scheme, and moved it be printed.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolution to investigate the alleged sales of arms to the French agents during the Franco-Prussian war.

Mr. Conkling's amendment was modified by substituting the words "agent or officer" for "spy or emissary," and it was then adopted—yeas, 49; nays, 1—Mr. Sprague.

Mr. Sumner proposed to withdraw the preamble, so that the Senate might vote directly on the resolution, but Mr. Sherman objected, and the Vice President decided that the preamble was part of the resolution, and could not be withdrawn.

Mr. Harlan offered an amendment directing the committee to investigate the sales of arms for the whole fiscal year, and omitting the direction to investigate who were the real parties in interest. Adopted.

Mr. Trumbull said it was desirable that an investigation should be conducted by a committee of the members which were in favor of it, and as the adoption of Mr. Conkling's amendment would make it improper for the mover of this investigation to sit upon the committee, he thought it would be better to pass the original resolution and assign the investigation proposed by Mr. Conkling to another committee. He therefore moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the amendment had been adopted.

Senator Sprague presented resolutions of the Legislature of Rhode Island, protesting against interference with the inhabitants of the Indian Territory.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary committee, reported a bill to abolish stock gambling.

On motion of Mr. Sherman a bill passed to prohibit individuals and corporations from issuing notes or bills as a circulating medium. The bill is aimed especially at railroad companies in the South who are issuing small notes, and thus setting up an unauthorized banking system.

On motion of Mr. Sumner a bill passed to provide for the survey of the port on the river at Washington, D. C.

Mr. Chandler from the committee on Commerce, reported the following bills with amendments: Authorizing the construction of railroad bridges across the Ohio river at Mt. Vernon and near Evansville, Indiana; establishing a collection district at Duluth, and creating St. Paul a port of delivery.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Blair authorizing a bridge over the Missouri river at Booneville, Missouri.

The resolution to investigate the alleged sale of arms to France came up. Mr. Cole endeavored to have a final vote taken, but Senator Trumbull took the floor and addressed the Senate.

**HOUSE.**—Mr. Burchard from the committee on ways and means reported a bill directing the commissioner of Internal revenue to remit to certain firms in Chicago the tax on spirits in bonded warehouses destroyed in the great fire. After considerable discussion the bill was amended so as to make reductions in the reimbursement of the tax, so far as not covered by valid insurance, and was passed.

Mr. Hooper from committee on banking and currency reported back the senate bill to amend the national currency act by striking out Leavenworth as one of the places for the redemption of banking currency. Passed.

Mr. Hooper also reported back adversely the bill increasing the circulating currency thirty millions. Laid on the table.

The house voted to observe February the 22d, as a holiday, and then went into committee of the whole on the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill. On motion of Mr. Brooks of New York the five Central American missions were reduced to one, with a minister resident at Nicaragua to be accredited also to the other Central American States.

Mr. Potter moved to strike out the cause for a mission to Paraguay and Uruguay.

Mr. Brooks moved to place the Russian mission amongst the first-class missions, the minister's salary to be \$17,500.

Mr. Holman opposed the motion. He protested against such a compliment to Russia, and said he did not know of one friendly act of that power towards the United States.

After further discussion, the proposition was agreed to.

Various other amendments to the bill were offered and discussed when the committee rose and reported the bill to the house. The vote on it and various amendments will be taken on Friday.

Mr. Wood criticised the civil service committee report as not being an able report for a measure of such great importance.

While the bill was under discussion Mr. Willard from the select committee on civil service reported a bill providing that any member of Congress soliciting or recommending appointments, unless called on by the President or heads of departments, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and fined from \$100 to \$1,000.

The morning hour expired, and the bill went over, and the house went into committee of the whole on the diplomatic appropriation bill.

Mr. Frye, at the instance of Mr. Hooper of Mass., introduced a bill supplementary to the civil rights act of April 1868, and moved the previous question on its passage. The bill was read.

Mr. Sargent objected.

Mr. Eldridge moved that the bill be rejected.

The motion was negatived by a strict party vote. Yeas 89, nays 116. The morning hour having expired the bill went over until the morning hour on the next Monday, when it comes up after the call of states for bills for reference, but as that call can be prolonged so as to consume the whole hour by requiring the reading of bills introduced, this bill can not possibly be reached if its opponents are inclined to prevent it. The only other way of getting at it is by suspension of the rules, for which the Republicans have not the requisite two-thirds majority.

Mr. Dawes moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution instructing the committee of ways and means whenever it shall report a bill changing import duties to provide also for putting salt and coal on the free list.

The motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was rejected—yeas 103, nays 86, less than two thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. Mercer moved to suspend the rules and discharge the committee of the whole from further consideration of the bill repealing duties on tea and coffee, and to pass the same.

The rules were suspended and the bill passed—yeas 153, nays 38.

Mr. Banks moved the rules be suspended and the views of the minority received and printed with the majority report, provided that its language is not in violation of the house. Agreed to without division.

## Paradoxical Science.

I went to an afternoon school at a house where I was sure to meet some new people. Among the first I met was an old friend, who had been hearing some lectures on botany at the Kensington museum, and had been delighted with them. She had heard of me getting good out of everything, and she was quite right in being delighted; besides that, as I found by her account of them, the lectures were really interesting and pleasantly given. She had found it so, and had learned so much.

On hearing this, I proceeded naturally to inquire what for my idea of her was that before she went to the lecture at all she had known more botany than she was likely to learn there. So she told me that she had learned, first of all, that there were seven sorts of leaves.

Now I have always a great suspicion of the number of seven; because, when I wrote the "Seven Lamps of Architecture," it required all the powers of my mind to get a list of persons from becoming eight, or even nine, on my hands. So I thought to myself that it would be very charming if there were only seven sorts of leaves; but that, perhaps, if one looked, the world was full of them, and I could not find it so.

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## Animals as Meteorologists.

Those who attentively read the newspapers and observe the curious events and incidents of life as they transpire—the ever varying phases of the human mind and human nature—must have become familiar by this time with "Old Probabilities," the embodiment of weather wisdom. He is quite weather sharp, and seven times out of ten has predicted the weather for his latitude with pretty near accuracy. Chance works in many ways. Clear weather have avoided assassination in the Capitol, "if, in going to the Senate, he had read a paper handed to him on the way, varying from his fate. But the "probabilities" of the weather for this or that latitude are not founded upon any known or unknown law of chance or guesswork. It was reserved for the telegraph, coupled with modern science in the shape of a "signal service corps," to correct all the traditions and superstitions and other nonsense, to tell people in Boston that a storm a thousand miles away would either be of no practical use to us or that it is moving in our direction, and that we had better get our umbrellas and gum shoes ready or postpone our intended trip.

We are not going to write a cosmographical treatise of twenty volumes set upon the above subject. Changes of weather are said to be foretold at long intervals by other aids far more efficacious than those of the moon or of weather cycles. Weather predictions have an antiquated existence. The apparatus required may, with the exception of a barometer and aneroid, be all found in the ordinary household.

There seems to be a sensibility to atmospheric change in the lower orders of creation, which answers them as instinct and directly gives them information, which man arrives at only by the aid of reason. The instinct of the bound is an instance of the delicate sense which we cannot understand, though it may help us to conceive the possibility of "pigs seeing the wind, or of horses and cattle sniffing distant storms."

A cow carries a straw in her mouth to make her bed is as sure an indication of coming foul weather as any the barometer can give; and when puss turns her tail to the fire, and in that position commences to wash her face, it is said the same event is predicted.

It is as true of the skies of domestic affairs, that when the hen crows a change for the worse is at hand; and, as to the lord of the poultry yard, we have the old saying, "If a cock crows going to bed, 'Tis a sure sign with a watery head."

Robin Red-breast singing in the midst of the rain on the top of a tree is an infallible sign of a beneficial change to fair, for a few days, at least; and the screech of the owl under similar circumstances, is said to have the same effect. Frogs also furnish signs, becoming brown on the approach of rain, but remaining yellow so long as it continues dry. There is a curious weather glass made in Germany, the materials of which are small ladders and a cylindrical vessel of water. Frogs and ladders being put into the water, if the froggies climb their ladders and look over the vessel's side, foul days are at hand; if they remain below, the sky will continue fine.

Leeches in water furnish similar indications, but spiders and snails are the most remarkable of all the weather prophets. When the former make their webs at night, the morning is sure to be fine; if they make them in the morning, the coming day may be relied on for a drive or a walk. Hence the saying: "When you are the gossamer flying, Be sure the air is drying."

An instance is on record of a French officer, confined in a prison in Utrecht during the wars of the French revolution, having so closely and accurately observed the howlings of spiders, that he was able to make predictions, that he was able, by their movements to foretell a frost formation days before it came, thus beating "Old Probabilities" with his single servant, a clear-sighted spider. This observation enabled the French army to turn defeat into victory.

We thus see that by a careful assortment of spiders, snails, frogs and leeches, and a few domestic animals, combined with a good barometer, and accurate observation of the language of the clouds, and the songs and cries of the birds, any person may easily become a weather prophet of no mean practical wisdom. Pursuing this thought further, shall we account for the more distant foresight which some animals have? There is something that teaches the bees to collect their drones early if a wet summer is coming, or the water-fowl to forsake their marshes if it is to be fine; if they make them in the morning, the coming day may be relied on for a drive or a walk. Hence the saying: "When you are the gossamer flying, Be sure the air is drying."

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its discovery in Europe. In the mysteries of printing they had made considerable progress long before the era of Faust and Gutenberg. Carpets were first made in Egypt, Babylon and Bagdad. Tapestry of Baldequin or Baldachin. (from Baldak, the ancient name of Bagdad) was a carpet inwrought with gold and silver threads.

The Egyptians, the Chinese and the natives of India understood the art of manufacturing cotton cloth when both France and England were unknown, except only to the barbarous nations of Europe. The name calico is derived from the city of Calicut in India. India muslins have never been surpassed by any of French or English manufacture. They derive their name from Masulipatnam, from whence they were first imported. The finest specimens are of the most delicate texture, and some gossamer-like varieties are scarcely discernible.

Jewelry is also of ancient origin, and the Egyptians were very skillful workers in the precious metals. Byzantine jewelry originated at Constantinople, and is of the most unique pattern that has come down to us from remote times. It is elegant, is susceptible of much ornamentation, and is of very delicate workmanship.

Glass-blowing was known to the Phoenicians, and the manufacture of glass was a thriving industry in the era of Egyptian greatness three thousand years ago.

The inhabitants of the East were well versed in the art of dyeing long before the time of Her